

K **GRAMMAR** | Useful rule to remember the correct verb to be to use with each noun and pronoun.

ARE ->

IS ->

AM ->

- **Excepción:** You -> _____ -> _____

J **GRAMMAR PRACTICE** | Complete with 're/'s/'m where possible, and say.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. The book _____ on the table. | h. The book _____ on the table. |
| b. The window _____ open. | i. The window _____ open. |
| c. My friends _____ very funny. | j. My friends _____ very funny. |
| d. You _____ in the right place. | k. You _____ in the right place. |
| e. The answers _____ correct. | l. The answers _____ correct. |
| f. The results _____ yet available. | m. The results _____ yet available. |
| g. The children _____ at school. | n. The children _____ at school. |

J **GRAMMAR PRACTICE** | Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to be in the affirmative (am, is, are)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. The dog _____ very playful. | j. My favorite colors _____ blue and green. |
| b. My house _____ near the park. | k. The group _____ responsible for guiding us. |
| c. These books _____ very interesting. | l. Her shoes _____ very comfortable. |
| d. His car _____ new and shiny. | m. The flowers _____ beautiful in the spring. |
| e. Those coffees _____ too hot to drink. | n. People _____ very friendly. |
| f. This restaurant _____ very popular. | o. The food _____ delicious. |
| g. Our teachers _____ very kind. | p. His idea _____ brilliant. |
| h. The sky _____ clear and blue today. | q. The lights _____ too bright in this room. |
| i. That movie _____ really funny. | r. Their company _____ very successful. |

J **GRAMMAR PRACTICE** | Change nouns by pronouns and complete with the correct verb to be (am, is, are).

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Maria _____ a teacher.
_____ | d. My father and my mother _____ at work.
_____ |
| b. The cats _____ sleeping on the sofa.
_____ | e. This book _____ very interesting.
_____ |
| c. My mom _____ from Spain.
_____ | |

-Greeting words:

A: Hey / Howdy / Hiya / Hello / Hi! Good morning / Afternoon / Evening!

B: : Hey / Howdy / Hiya / Hello / Hi! Morning / Afternoon / Evening!

-Greeting Phrases:

A: How are you doing? / How are you? / What's up? (SUP) / How's it going? / How's everything? / How's your day? / How's your day going?

B: I'm doing well / I'm good thanks / Not much, just studying / Everything is going well / Everything is good / My day is going well. And you?

-If you don't feel so good:

B: So so / not very well / Not great

A: What's wrong?

B: I have a headache.

A: Oh! I'm so sorry to hear that.

-Phrases to present your name:

A: What's your name?

B: I'm / My name is _____. _____ for short and you?

-Phrases to introduce someone.

A: This is / These are _____. / Let me introduce you to _____. / I want you to know ____.

B: Nice to meet you / It's a pleasure to meet you / Pleased to meet you.

-Phrases to present your nationality.

A: Where are you from?

B: I'm from Venezuela / I'm Venezuelan.

A: Which part of Venezuela?

B: I was born / raised in _____ / I grew up in _____ / I live in _____ now.

-Phrases to present your age

A: How old are you?

B: I'm _____ years old.

-Phrases to present your occupation

A: What do you do? / What do you do for a living? / What's your occupation / job?

B: I'm a student, I study at _____, I'm in _____ grade of high school. / I'm a/an _____.

-Phrases to show interest

A: That's great/cool / No way / Are you serious?

-Phrases to present your interests.

A: What do you like to do in your free time? / What are your hobbies?

B: I enjoy (cooking – swimming) / I love (spending time with my family) / I'm into = I'm interested in fitness.

-Requesting a way to contact someone.

A: Can I get your phone number? / How can I get in touch with you? -> Among men

B: Can I get your (Instagram / facebook / x / tiktok handle?) / E-mail?

-Phrases for farewells.

A: Well, excuse me, I should get going / I gotta go.

A: Goodbye / Bye / take care / toodles.

B: See you tomorrow / soon / next class.

C: Till tomorrow / next class.

U SPEAKING | Introducing yourself.

U.1 Words to say "Hello".

-Hey!

This is definitely the most common way to greet someone in America. It's pretty casual and informal. Hey is translated to spanish as "Oye!" too.

 (video 0.1) Examples:

...**Hey** everyone, it's Inés and welcome back to Draw Curiosity!...

...**Hey guys**, it's Cece, and today I am here to wrap up my five star TBR predictions!...

...**Hey** look, those frogs are eating all our crops!...

...because you wrote the script, and I'm just a framing device in your script. But, **hey** you made yourself win, good job Adam!...

Note:

It's very common to listen to greetings like:

-Hey there! = Saludos por allá!

 Examples:

...**Hey there** brainy buddies, Jules here for...

...Well **hey there** I'm Emma from...

-Hey man! = Épale hombre! / Oye hombre!

 Examples:

...**Hey man**, at least it will be one hell of a...

...**Hey man**, you digging The Modern Rogue? You can support us!...

-Hi

It is the second commonly used greeting word after "hey". It is pretty casual too.

-Hello

It is not commonly used in casual, everyday greetings. You'll hear it used more often when answering the phone or greeting an audience/group in a presentation.

 (video 0.2) **-Yo! = Epale! / Oye!**

It's fairly informal and casual. It's commonly used among friends, especially among younger people, in urban areas, or in more relaxed social settings. It's not typically used in formal or professional situations.

It's similar to saying "hey" or "hi," but with a bit more flair and energy. Think of it as a cool, laid-back way to greet someone you know well.

 Examples:

...All right, here we go, Nick Cannon! **Yo!...**

...**Yo** Nick, drop me one of those nasty PCC One SportsBeats!...

...**Yo** check it out, it's my favorite anime for my Japanese viewers!...

-Howdy! = Buenas!

 **(video 0.3)** Examples:

...**Howdy**. You know, over the course of time...

..."**Howdy** Moz fans and welcome to another edition of Whiteboard Friday. Today we're going to...

...OK, hi. **Howdy!** Hello!...

Note:

There is another expression which is:

-Howdy-do! = Buenitas!

It's A friendlier way to say Howdy, although it is not highly recommended because it sounds somewhat childish.

 **(video 0.4)** Examples:

...Good day, Egbert. What's happening, Frank? **Howdy-do** other Frank?...

-Hiya = Hi you! = Saludos a todos / Hola tu

 **(video 0.4)** Examples:

...Hiya! welcome to #AskAmanda...

..."Hiya! I'm really busy...

...Hiya, my name's Anand Menon from King's College and I direct the UK In a Changing Europe project...

U.2 Words to say "Friend".

-Buddy / Bud.

It's used to address men.

 **(video 0.5)** Examples:

...A **buddy** of mine came over to my place for 4th of July...

...My **buddy** goes and gives him a fist bump and then I go...

...this is of my **buddy** Dylan...

...I look over at Maggie, - Aww, hey there, **bud!**...

-Dude = Pana, tipo.

It can be used with men you know and even with men you've never met. It's used in an informal context.



(video 0.6) Examples:

...things started to go OK. Like this one time, I'm at the store and this **dude** is like staring at me...

...and at that point I was getting hopeful. I was, like, "Alright, **dude**, this could be it!"...

...I'm like this. **Dude** this is stupid...

-Dog = Can sometimes be used as a slang term for "friend" or "buddy".

Contexts Where It's Used

Casual Conversations – Mostly in relaxed, informal settings.

Hip-Hop & Urban Culture – Sometimes used in rap lyrics or street slang.

Among Close Friends – More likely to be used with people you know well.

(video 0.7) Examples:



...ja you don't watch my vlogs but if you did I'd give you an A plus. What's up **dog**? - Yeah, what's up?...

... Shaun, it's Michael Lindenmeyer with TEDx. What's up **dog**?...

...This guy talks to me. What's up **dog**?...

-Pal = Is a casual and friendly term for "friend" or "buddy." It has a warm, slightly old-fashioned tone and is often used in a lighthearted or affectionate way.



(video 0.8) Examples:

...Anyway, he continues chipper, at a book fair in Boston shadowing his antiquarian **pal**, Eric...

...Well, Lewis, the play stars Nathan Lane, your old **pal**...

...But the thing here, I found, was that because-- whoa, what's going on? Yeah, we're doing an interview here, **pal**...

-Homie = Compadre

It is informal and can sound bad in formal situations.

It has its origins in African-American slang (from homeboy: someone from your neighborhood or circle).



(video 0.9) Examples:

...are in the world to commemorate the Great Class of 2021. And now I want to introduce my **homie**, Chris, who graduated...

...that's it **homie**, every beer you drink is like you know...

...Now, this is a request from the **homie**, Tim...

-Fella = Pana, tipo.

The term is warm and colloquial but not usually used in formal situations. It can sometimes sound old-fashioned or rural in certain dialects



(video 0.10) Examples:

...a guy that I've really been fired up about, is a **fella** named Charley Crockett....

...I was there, that's me, the bald headed **fella** right there...

...officer might see a white **fella** with a gun and they...

-Pookie = "bebé", "querido" o "cariño".

It is used as a term of endearment to refer to someone special, whether it be a romantic partner, a close friend, a celebrity, or even a pet.



(video 0.11) Examples:

...And that's my **pookie**. That's my husband....

...you need to call **Pookie** like Pres. Obama said...

...You're welcome, **Pookie**. She just made your job easier today...

-Bestie = Mejor amigo o amiga.



(video 0.12) Examples:

...your friends your cousin's your the grandparents hiring a babysitter I don't care if you have to call a **bestie** from high school and say hey....

...I love him so much! Almost as much as I love being your **bestie**....

...Nothing beats texting the **bestie** first thing in the morning....

--Boo = "Amor" / "Cariño", "Bebé", "Mi vida" / "Mi rey/reina", Compa.



(video 0.13) Examples:

...as a co-parent. So I vowed whenever I got married, my **boo** and I would be together forever...

...Oh, you can hide all you want. The whole world is going to see you, **boo**...

...The reason why I went to Berlin is because my **boo** lives there...

-Sis / bro = These expressions are used to say in Spanish like "mano" or "hermana".



(video 0.14) Examples:

...When are you gonna settle down **sis**? It's been awhile....

...Like damn **sis** why you gotta be so loud, moments...

...**Bro**, the world's about to end...

...Barley says, Hey, no worries, little **bro**....

-Sir: Is typically used in English as a polite form of address for a man, especially in formal contexts.



(video 0.15) Examples:

...Hi, **sir**, could you stand up, please? Just right where you are....

...Physicians like **Sir** Charles Locock hypothesized that sedative drugs...

...Excuse me, **sir**, I see you sell a lot of models here....

-Lady / ma'am = Lady" translates as "Señorita" and is used to refer to a woman in a respectful or formal manner. It can also denote courtesy, status or

"Ma'am" translates as "Señora", is a contraction of "madam" and is used as a form of respect when addressing a woman, similar to "madam" in Spanish. It is very common in customer service.



(video 0.16) Examples:

...an 89-year-old Albanian **lady** who came into the clinic...

...I had one young **lady** she was affected by, someone told her she had large earlobe....

...Thank you for entering the auction, **ma'am**...

....So they said, hey, you going to college? I said, yes, **ma'am**, and that was it. But what...

Listening exercises



(audio 0.10) Listen and fill in the blanks with the correct greeting and word to say "friend".

a) ...And the email literally went like this--half-page email--_____, I have a good idea....

b) ...And Matthew is a very dear friend and like _____ what can...

c) ...Nordberg! _____...

d) _____. I look forward to your objective questions.

e) _____, bring the camera with you.

f) _____.

g) _____ Hi. How are you? I'm doing great.

h) _____, hello!

i) _____ What are you up to?

j) The same thing to the _____. I know what you all doing like "_____, son, she's thick."

k) _____, so you're from Lockhart?

C.3 Words to express "how are you?"

-How are you doing? = It is used when you already know the person.

-Variations:

How you doing?

How ya doin'? -> Jeiyadúen



(video 0.17) Examples:

...them when we see them, "**How are you doing?....**

...And I don't mean the false, **how are you doing?...**

...Ok, so **how are you doing** these days?....

...**how you doin'?...**

...No, no, no, listen. I just hope things improve. It's been hard for you. I mean, success is not for him. - No, it's poison.
How you doin'?...

-How's it going? = ¿Cómo te ha ido?/¿Cómo te está yendo?
Pronuntiation: Jaozitgóuen.



(video 0.18) Examples:

...They want to have their opinions heard.
So ask them, "**How's it going?** Are you delivering value?...

...hey, Gossip, **how's it going?....**

...We tell our community we invite them in
I get a quarterly check up with the FBI.
We're like, hey, **how's it going?....**

Note: The most ideal way to answer to "How are you doing?" is "I'm doing well" and for "How's it going?" is "Everything's going well".

-How's life? / How's life treating you? = ¿Como esta la vida? / ¿Como te trata la vida?



(video 0.19) Examples:

...Yeah man, **how's life?...**

...How have you been, **how's life?...**

...- Hey everyone. - **How's life treating you?...**

-How's everything? / How's your day? / How's your day going? = ¿Como esta todo? / ¿Como esta tu dia? / ¿Como va tu dia?



(video 0.20) Examples:

...**Hey, how's your day?** What floor would you like?...

...You don't want me to get in and be like, **how's your day?...**

...Oh, hey, President Nelsen, **how's your day going?...**

...No problem. **How's your day going,** Luke?...

U VOCABULARY | Saying my nationality.

-Where _____?

-I'm _____ (Nationality)

-I'm From _____ (Country)

V VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Complete the sentences with the correct countries and nationalities.

1.  I am From _____, I am a _____

2.  She is From _____, She Is a _____

3.  I am From _____, I am a _____

4.  He is From _____, He is a _____

5.  She is From _____, She Is an _____

W LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Complete the statements with the correct country or nationality.

1 And he takes a trip to _____ to São Paulo.

2 designed by _____ architect Hajime Narukawa in 1999.

3 I wound up as a member of the Barcelona Symphony Orchestra in _____.

4 Constantinople, Istanbul, much older than _____.

5 Some of you may have friends or relatives in _____.

6 or _____ American people of illegal.

GRAMMAR | Main parts of speech

-Definamos las principales partes de la oración (parts of speech):

Sujeto: _____

-El sujeto lo podemos identificar de la siguiente manera:

Quien + acción + complemento

Examples:

He is a painter. -> Él es un pintor

¿Quién es un pintor? -> Él -> Sujeto

She is an engineer -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

My dog is a good boy. -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

They are musicians. -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

My mom is a nurse. -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

Verbo : _____

-El verbo lo podemos identificar de la siguiente manera:

¿Que + h _____ + s _____?

Ojo: Cuando tengamos una oración que tenga verbo to be, nuestro verbo siempre será AMAREIS. Esta fórmula la aplicaremos mas claramente mas adelante, mientras tanto siempre nuestro verbo en estos casos será AMAREIS.

Examples:

He is a pilot. -> Verbo: Is

She is a doctor. V: _____

My mom is a lawyer. V: _____

They're fire fighters. V: _____

We're are Venezuelans. V: _____

Complemento: _____

Examples:

He is a singer. -> Complement: a Singer.

She is a doctor. C: _____

They're electricians. C: _____

My mom is a lawyer. C: _____

My cat is a good boy. C: _____

X  **GRAMMAR | Present simple with verb to be | Affirmative structure.**

Sujeto + Verbo (Accion) + Complemento
PALABA CLAVE: _____

Entonces construyamos una oración afirmativa en ingles:

Él es alemán

Y **GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Translate to Spanish the next sentences.**

a. Ella es italiana.

b. Ellos son maestros.

c. Esto es un lápiz.

d. Nosotros somos australianos.

e. Ustedes son Rusos.

f. Yo soy Americano.

g. Tu eres un arquitecto.

h. Él es japonés.

Y GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Write affirmative sentences according to the pictures.



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



h. _____

Z GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Order the next words to obtain affirmative sentences.

A. Is – My name – Carla

B. a student – she - is

C. an actor – is – he

D. Are – a pilot – you

E. Chef – Pam's

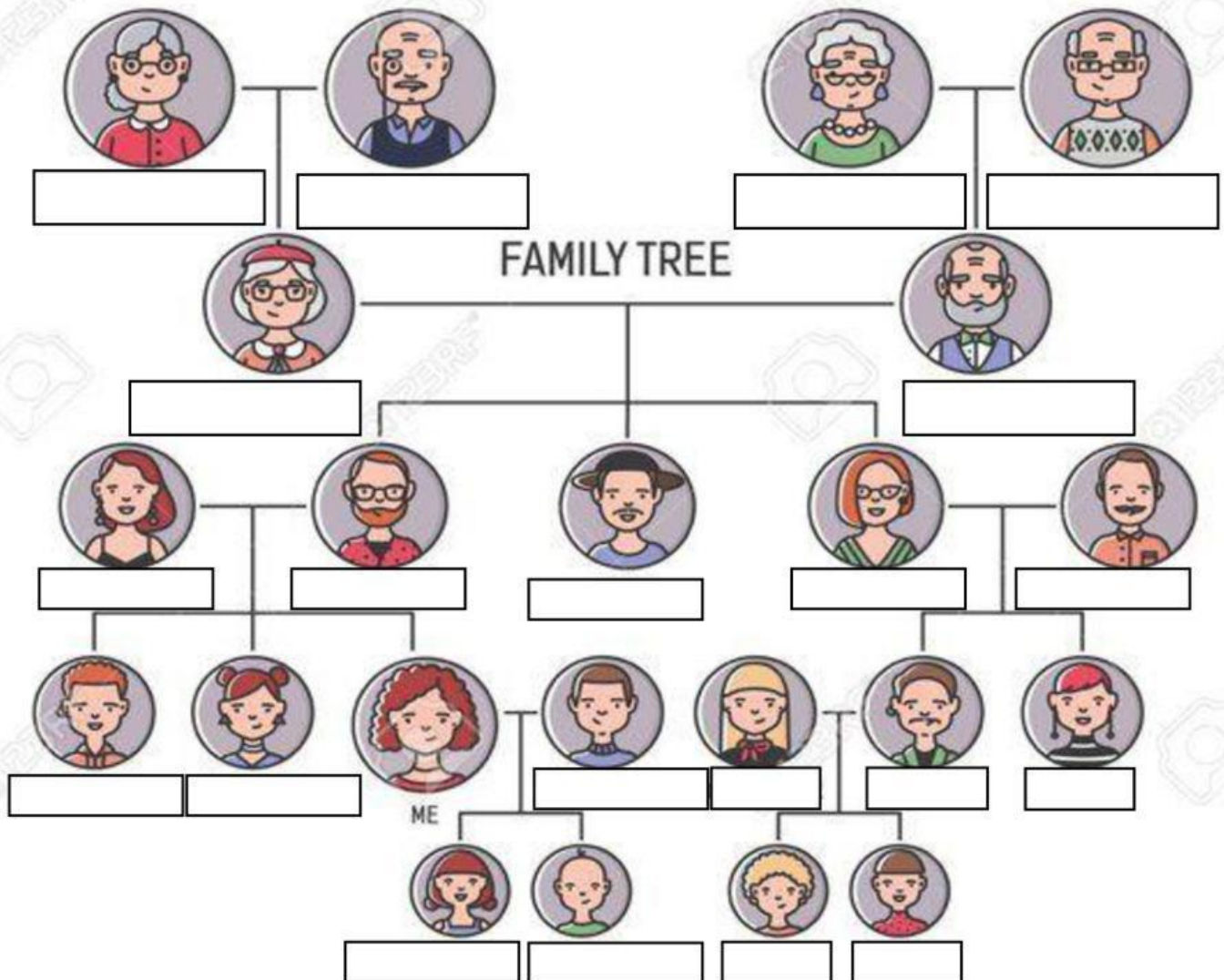
F. You – a Singer – are

G. Am – I – Gary

FAMILY AND PLACES

UNIT 2

A  **VOCABULARY** | Family members | Listen and repeat.



V **LISTENING PRACTICE** | Complete the sentences with the correct relatives.

1. Elsa Lowenthal, who was actually Einstein's _____.
2. What kind of _____, sister or _____ do you wanna be?
3. maybe your teenager's on it, or your _____ or your _____
4. "but you've gained an _____."

-More family members:

• In laws: Your Wife's or Husband's family:

Se utiliza el vocabulario de la familia inmediata pero se coloca la frase "in law" que significa (politico) al final:

Cuñada = Sister in law

Cuñado = _____

Esposa = Wife

Esposo = H _____

Novia = Girlfriend

Novio = Boy _____

Novio (en la boda) = Bridegroom

Suegra = Mother in law

Suegro = _____

Yerno = Son _____ Yerna

= _____

• Members of the extended family:

Se utiliza el vocabulario de la familia inmediata pero se coloca la frase "step" al principio:

Step-father: Padrastro

Madrastra : _____

Hijastro : _____

Hijastra : _____

Hermanastro : _____

Hermanastra : _____

• General forms

Padres : P _____

Hermanos : S _____

Hijos : C _____

Abuelos : G _____

Parientes : Relatives

Medio hermana : Half - _____

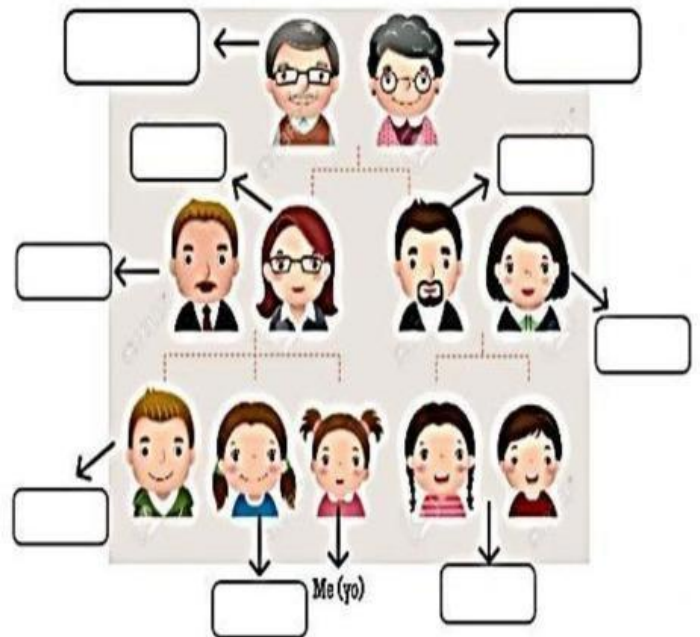
Medio hermano : _____

Sobrinos : N _____

Tíos : P _____

Esposos : Spouses

1. Write the correct family members according to the family tree.



2. Find the missing words.

THE FAMILY MEMBERS

F	P	G	W	O	Q	K	R	H	D	S	Y	R	R	I
C	P	R	T	D	D	S	R	P	J	I	H	E	R	Z
L	X	I	W	G	G	H	Y	H	E	S	H	B	F	A
N	O	P	I	J	R	Z	B	C	Y	T	P	C	A	H
I	J	O	R	T	A	E	U	B	O	E	O	Q	O	G
S	C	B	E	W	N	U	H	M	R	R	Q	H	C	L
U	A	G	H	N	D	A	X	T	U	O	N	Q	R	E
O	O	I	T	P	M	X	C	T	A	A	T	J	X	R
C	Z	I	A	A	O	G	U	C	D	F	W	H	O	K
A	O	J	F	N	T	P	H	N	Z	Z	I	F	E	N
Z	C	M	D	I	H	C	U	T	C	K	T	X	Z	R
G	L	Y	N	E	E	Q	Z	J	F	L	T	Z	L	S
C	N	O	A	C	R	L	Q	S	O	N	E	N	M	U
J	C	I	R	E	T	H	G	U	A	D	V	N	U	Z
C	E	F	G	M	A	X	O	V	T	U	W	R	G	A

AUNT – BROTHER – COUSIN –
 DAUGHTER – FATHER- GRANDFATHER –
 GRANDMOTHER – MOTHER – NIECE –
 SISTER – SON – UNCLE.

GRAMMAR: VERB TO BE NEGATIVE STRUCTURE

Sujeto + Verbo (Accion) + not +
 Complemento
 PALABA CLAVE: _____

-Entonces construyamos nuestra primera
 oración negativa en ingles:

-Él no es un padre.

He is not a father.

S A a N C
 x

-Las contracciones negativas del verbo to be
 Son:

CONJUGACIÓN NEG.:	CONTRACCIONES VÁLIDAS:	TRADUCCIÓN:
I am not	I'm not	
You are not	You're not	You aren't
He is not	He's not	He isn't
She is not		
It is not		
We are not	We're not	We aren't
You are not		
They are not		

Contracciones:

Is not → 's not / isn't
 Are not → 're not / aren't
 Am not → 'm not

1. Translate to English the next sentences

a. Ella no es mi hermana.

b. Ellos no son tus padres.

c. Este no es un lápiz.

d. Nosotros no somos australianos.

e. Ustedes no son mis hermanos.

f. Yo no soy tu sobrino.

g. Tu no eres mi tía.

h. Él no es mi padrastro.

2. Write negative or affirmative sentences
 according to the pictures. Use a/an if
 posible.



FATHER X

a.



UNCLE X

b.